



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

quarters of the State, to the establishment of peace groups and possibly a State Society in New Jersey, and to strengthening the peace movement in any other practicable way in that great and populous metropolitan section of the country. The other Departments of the American Peace Society already in operation are the New England Department, under the directorship of Dr. James L. Tryon, 31 Beacon street, Boston; the Central West Department, at 30 No. La Salle street, Chicago, of which Rev. Charles E. Beals, Field Secretary, is Director; and the Pacific Coast Department, of which Robert C. Root, O. T. Johnson Building, Los Angeles, is the Director. A Department for the South Atlantic States, at Atlanta, is under consideration, and will probably soon be announced. The whole number of branches of the American Peace Society is now twenty-five.

The Austrian Peace Society, of which the Baroness von Suttner is president, is offering seven prizes for the seven best essays on the topic: "How Would I Celebrate with My Pupils the Eighteenth of May (Anniversary of the First Hague Conference)?" The contest is open to the teachers in all the Austrian common schools, public and private. It will end on the 15th of September. The prizes are: One of 200 crowns (Austrian); one of 150 crowns; two of 100 crowns; and three of 50 crowns. A court of twenty judges has been created to examine the essays and award the prizes. It is expected that this contest will awaken wide interest in the peace movement among the teachers of Austria.

The Eighth British National Peace Congress is announced to take place at the Caxton Hall, Westminster, London, May 14 to 18, this spring. Not only the Peace Societies, but other bodies in sympathy with the peace movement, will be represented in the Congress. The first day of the Congress will be devoted to an Anglo-German conference, to which will be invited representatives of all parties in Germany, with a view to a frank discussion of the causes of tension and misunderstanding between the two countries, and of a possible *entente*. The remaining days will be devoted to such topics as Peace Education, Commerce and War, Armaments and Labor, Arbitration, etc. The secretary of the Organizing Committee is Mr. Carl Heath, 167 St. Stephen's House, Westminster, London, S. W.

The leaders of the German-American Peace Society (Dr. Ernst Richard, Columbia University, president), now a branch of the American Peace Society, are pushing work among the German circles of our citizens. A section of the Society was organized in Boston on February 18, with W. P. Hofmann, president, and Ernst Muehleider, secretary. Sections will be formed as fast as possible in all the important German centers of the nation.

In no quarter of the world has the peace movement made more substantial progress in the last two or three years than in Japan. We commend to the attention of our readers the account of the fifth annual meeting of the Japan Peace Society, contained in a letter from Tokyo by Rev. Gilbert Bowles, published on another page of this paper. To Mr. Bowles, more than to any other single individual, the organization and entire development of the peace movement in Japan is due.

A message from Dr. J. L. Tryon, Director of the New England Department of the American Peace Society, just as we go to press, says that about eight thousand signatures have been obtained by the Massachusetts Peace Society to petitions to the Senate urging the ratification of the arbitration treaties. The last list of petitioners sent to Senator Lodge on February 28 was headed by Governor Foss, ex-Governors John D. Long, John L. Bates, and William L. Douglas. Among the signers were the Speaker of the House of Representatives, an ex-Speaker, many prominent judges, lawyers, educators, business men, labor leaders, etc. A list sent to Senator Crane contained the names of many of the most eminent clergymen of the State of all denominations. New Bedford, under the leadership of Mary and Helen Seabury, seems to have been the banner city for number of signatures, nearly one thousand persons having signed the petitions sent from that place. Massachusetts has spoken in no uncertain tones. In Maine the campaign has been also most effective, no less than 225 leading members of the bar having signed petitions, to say nothing of the large number from other callings.

Peace Brevities.

. . . According to the London *Daily News* the greatest financial authority in Berlin said the other day that a calculation had been made by the financial experts which showed that the cost of a war in the first four months would be not less than five thousand millions of dollars, and that victory would leave Germany as effectively ruined as defeat, for the channels of trade would be diverted for a whole generation.

. . . The trouble between the Argentine Republic and Paraguay, which resulted a little while ago in a diplomatic rupture, has been ended, and diplomatic relations resumed. The rupture arose because of the refusal of Paraguay to recall a note to which Argentina had expressed objection.

. . . It was announced from the Netherlands capital on February 7 that the next Hague Peace Conference of the powers will be held in 1915. It is expected that the Peace Palace, now nearing completion, will be completed before the end of 1913. The third Hague Conference, for which Queen Wilhelmina is already commencing preparations, will be held in the new palace.

. . . The United States-Honduras Loan Guarantee Treaty, under which this country was to guarantee a ten million dollar loan to Honduras for the refunding of its public debt, was shelved on February 7 by the Senate Committee on Foreign Affairs, on receipt of word from the New York financiers, who were to make the loan, that the time in which their agreement was to be confirmed had expired and was no longer binding on them. President Taft had strongly urged this treaty on the ground that it would be a friendly act to a country in great need of help to readjust its finances, and that it would be promotive of order in Honduras and would strengthen peaceful relations between that country and this.

. . . In his speech from the throne, on opening the first session of the newly-elected Reichstag, Emperor William urged that *in the interests of peace* both the army and the navy of Germany should be further strengthened. That is the voice we are accustomed to hear from Berlin. Perhaps the increased Socialist representation in the Reichstag induced him to make the voice stronger than usual this year. The Social-Democrats, who constitute one-fourth of the membership of the Reichstag and are opposed to increase of the army and the navy, stayed away.

. . . In a letter to the great peace meeting held at Jeannette, Pa., on January 28, with an attendance of 2,000 people, Andrew Carnegie sounded again the central note of his peace gospel: "We are still barbarians. Until we cease to kill each other our claim to civilization cannot be successfully maintained."

. . . Legislation to carry into effect the fur-seal treaty entered into by the United States, Russia, Great Britain, and Japan for the protection of the rapidly dwindling seal herds in the North Pacific was reported to the House of Representatives on February 3 by the Committee on Foreign Affairs. The treaty will prohibit open-sea seal hunting for fifteen years.

. . . The Italian government has proposed to the French government the submission to the Hague Tribunal of all the questions relative to the seizure of the French steamers *Carthage* and *Manouba*, which were arrested on their way from Marseilles to Tunis on January 16, the Italian authorities considering the two aeroplanes on board to be contraband of war. That is good, in a small way, but why could not the Italian government have been brave enough and loyal enough to The Hague to have submitted the whole Tripolitan question to the Hague Tribunal in the first place?

. . . A general arbitration treaty between the Argentine Republic and the United States of Colombia was signed in Washington on January 20, by Romula S. Naon and Pedro Net Ospina, ministers from those countries. The treaty is nearly in the same terms as those pending between our country and Great Britain and France.

. . . Speaking before the London Liberal Club on February 3, David Lloyd-George, Chancellor of the Exchequer, declared his belief that now is an advantageous time for the nations to take up the question of reduction of armaments. France, Germany, Russia, and Great Britain, he said, are all interested in the subject, and there should be a better understanding among them.

The Chicago Office and Field Secretaryship.

By Charles E. Beals, Field Secretary.

The Chicago Peace Society held its annual meeting on January 29, in connection with a luncheon at Hotel La Salle. In the absence of President Goddard, who was in Florida, Vice-President Skinner presided. Dr. Jenkin Lloyd Jones invoked the Divine blessing. The reports of the secretary, treasurer, and auditor were read and accepted. To the certification that the financial accounts of the secretary and treasurer were correct,

the auditor, a certified public accountant, added: "Our work was greatly facilitated by the business-like and systematic manner in which the records of cash receipts and expenditures are kept and the vouchers for all disbursements presented." Professor Charles Cheney Hyde read an able paper on "The General Arbitration Treaties," which has been published in the January number of the *North American Review*. Miss Addams gave an address, tracing the wonderful growth of public sentiment in the direction of peace between nations. Most of the officers of last year were re-elected and a few new ones added. Senator William E. Mason and Mr. La Verne Noyes were the new honorary vice-presidents elected. Mr. Maurice S. Kuhns and Mr. Henry C. Morris were added to the executive committee.

The Nebraska Peace Society, a branch of the American Peace Society, was organized on February 5, at Lincoln, Nebraska. An efficient local committee had made all necessary preparations. Dr. Emil G. Hirsch and the Field Secretary were present to welcome the new society in the name of the American Peace Society. In the afternoon of the date mentioned a meeting was held, at which organization was effected. Professor George E. Howard, of the State University, presided, and presented a most able paper on "Organizing for Peace." Professor Fling, also of the State University, offered resolutions in favor of the ratification of the treaties, expounding the treaties in a statesmanlike manner. Hon. William Jennings Bryan was elected honorary president; Professor George E. Howard, president; Rev. A. L. Weatherly, secretary, and honorary vice-presidents representing all parts of the State. Hon. A. J. Sawyer opened the doors of his hospitable home to some thirty guests, who sat at the unique "octagonal table." In the evening a great public meeting was held in St. Paul's M. E. Church. The Field Secretary discussed the achievements and prospects of the international peace movement. The great Rabbi spoke like one inspired. Few are the occasions when human speech rises to so high a plane. Thrilling music was rendered by the University Chorus. Professor Fling introduced the resolutions. These were seconded in three-minute speeches by Mr. T. W. Parker, of the State Federation of Labor; Dr. Inez C. Philbrick, of the Woman Suffrage State organization; Mr. John C. Chase, representing the Socialists; Mrs. Edward Johnson, representing the State W. C. T. U., and Chancellor Avery, of the State University, representing the educational interests of the State. While in Lincoln, Dr. Hirsch also spoke before the Nebraska Wesleyan University, the Commercial Club, and the State University. The Field Secretary spoke at the High School and Cotner University. The new society, including, as it does, in its membership and corps of officers the most influential men and women of the State, gives every promise of being one of our strongest and most efficient branches.

The Field Secretary spoke in the assembly hall of Palmer Park, Pullman, January 30, at a meeting arranged by our faithful worker, Mr. Gerrit Pon. On February 13 he addressed the County Ministers' Meeting and union meeting of the Men and Religion Forward Movement at Sycamore. On February 21, with Senator William E. Mason, he addressed the Chicago Woman's Club. At the Dickens dinner at the Abraham Lincoln Center, the Field Secretary, at the invitation